ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 9—NO. 12. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1857. WHOLE NO. 418.

THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS
Is Published Weekly,
BY THOMAS W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞ TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞ No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞ **Advertisements** inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

FINAL NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of SMITH & McDOWELL, will find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of *Col. J. M. ISRAEL.*—His room is in the North Wing of the Court House. He has also all the debts due the estate of the late James M. Smith. All persons indebted to either are most respectfully requested to call on Col. Israel or myself and settle up. I do not wish to put any one to cost, but the business must be closed up, and this is the final notice.

TO my old friends and customers, I would say that I have associated myself with the Messrs. Summey in the

MERCANTILE BUSINESS,

at their old stand opposite the Eagle Hotel, where I will be pleased to see them, and to furnish them what Goods they may want to purchase at as low a price as any house in town can afford. Allow me to tender to you my thanks for your liberal patronage, and to express the hope that I may have the pleasure of seeing you again at Summey, McDowell & Co.'s.

W. W. McDOWELL.

January 29, 1857.

NEW COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having associated themselves under the name and style of

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

for the purpose of transacting the mercantile business in this place, would respectfully call the attention of their old friends and customers to the fact, and offer their services to them in supplying them with the comforts and luxuries of life, on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in these regions.

They will be found at the old stand,

Opposite Eagle Hotel,

with a good stock and attentive clerks, all ready and willing to accommodate with such articles as they may need.

A. T. SUMMEY,
W. W. McDOWELL,
D. F. SUMMEY.

Jan. 1, 1857.

M. L. DOYLE,

BAKER & CONFECTIONER,

Main Street, opposite Eagle Hotel,

Asheville, N. C.

Keeps constantly on hand Bread of superior quality; Cake of every description; Candies in endless variety and abundance; Cheese; Nuts; Raisins; and in a word, every thing calculated to refresh and strengthen the physical man, and tranquilize and sooth the mind. Families and Parties supplied at short notice, and on reasonable terms, &c., &c., &c.

March 5, 1857.

DR. W. H. MURDOCH,

HAVING permanently located at the residence of R. P. Wells, Esq., on Turkey Creek, on the direct road from Asheville to Sandy Mush, Spring Creek, &c., offers his professional services to the citizens of the surrounding country. He will always be found at home, except when absent on professional business. mar26,1357

James' Neuralgic Liquid.

A certain cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramp Colic, &c. Just received and for sale at

Aug. 21. ASTON'S.

Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses as good if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country. SMITH BAIRD & CO

May 1, 1856. tf

FLAX SEED.

I WISH to purchase 500 bushels of good clean Flax Seed. E. J. ASTON.

April 16.

100 gallons pure Linseed Oil. For sale at ASTON'S.

LEONARD'S Yeast Powders. For sale at ASTON'S.

ARTHUR'S
Self-Sealing
Fruit Cans,
For Sale by
E. J. ASTON.

Children's, Boys and Youth's READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Just received by SMITH & CHAPMAN.

April 2, 1857.

JUST IN TIME.

THE subscriber has just received another lot of GOOD THINGS bought expressly to suit the refined tastes of his fellow-citizens. If you want anything good to eat, from a No. 1 pound cake to a smoked herring, the place to get it is M. L. DOYLE'S.

June 18. Opposite Eagle Hotel.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN,
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES,
&c., &c.,
Asheville, N. C.

April 3, 1857. tf

FACTS
FOR THE
PEOPLE.

WE are now receiving at our old stand, on the public square, Asheville, the largest and most varied stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER, STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Saddlery, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Ever offered for sale in this market. Our Goods have been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with especial reference to the wants of the *PEOPLE.* And as our stock embraces almost every article, "useful as well as ornamental," we flatter ourselves that we shall be enabled to please all who may favor us with a call. The object of this notice is not to publish self-praise, and hold ourselves up in a flattering light before the community; but simply to inform you that we have a heavier and better assorted stock of Goods now arriving, than any other house in town, to which we expect to be continually making large additions throughout the season; and to extend to you, one and all, an invitation to visit us and examine our stock, before making your purchases. The styles of our Goods are unsurpassed, and we are determined not to be undersold; and as we make no promise that we do not intend to perform, you may come with the assurance of being satisfactorily accommodated. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 2, 1857.

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

August 7, 1856.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having purchased the interest of *L. CHAPMAN*, in the firm of Chapman, Rankin & Co., will continue the business at the old stand, under the name and style of Rankin & Chapman.

J. B. RANKIN,
R. H. CHAPMAN.

Asheville, Jan. 1, 1857.

SPRING GOODS!

—0—

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

ARE now receiving, at the old stand of Rankin & Pulliam, a general stock of *SPRING GOODS*, embracing every article usually found in a retail store in this country. They solicit a call from those wishing to buy, and promise to exhibit as pretty and as cheap Goods as the market can afford. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, and we will do you good.

April 9, 1857.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership for the purpose of conducting the

MERCANTILE BUSINESS,

in the house formerly occupied by W. D. Rankin & Co., in the name of **GAINES, DEAVER & CO.**, where they hope to see and serve all the old patrons of the house, and new customers not a few.

M. M. GAINES,
W. H. DEAVER,
A. GAINES.

Asheville, Jan. 1, 1857.

OUR GOODS

HAVE been purchased by one of the best buyers this market affords, and for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear we challenge competition. Call and examine our stock of

CLOTHING,

and if we can't please the most fastidious, we are much mistaken.

HATS,

From a cap for 37 1-2 cents to a $5 50 Beaver of any grade, and any color from milky white to sooty black.

THE LADIES

Will also find Bonnets, Shoes, Zephyr Hoods, Capes, Gauntlets, Necklaces, materials for Talmas, and everything necessary to adorn and beautify, as well as to make comfortable.

Don't mistake the place.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

ARE now receiving their Stock of Spring and Summer

GOODS
FOR 1857.

Which, for variety, will surpass any stock ever offered in this market. Having been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, by one of the firm, Mr. D. F. Summey, who is acknowledged to be a man of the nicest taste and best judgment in this market in selecting goods; they would invite a discriminating public to inspect their stock, feeling assured that they will be able to demonstrate the fact that they have the best selected and cheapest stock in market. They don't pretend to sell for pay down alone, but the man who wants to deal in that way can be accommodated with goods as low as any "pay down" house can sell; and should he want a few more goods than his money will buy, they will be glad to let him have them, and wait until January, 1858. Good, prompt customers will do well to give them a call.

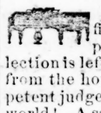
The usual articles of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

Asheville, March 19, '57.

A. G. KERN,

(Lately Professor of Music in Greensboro' Female College,)



Furnishes the best PIANOS of any first-class maker that purchasers may prefer, *at factory prices.* If the selection is left to him, he will order, in every case, from the house which is acknowledged by competent judges to be at this time the best in the world! A sample may be seen at Dr. Hilliard's, in this place. For further information apply to Prof. J. Hildebrand. [Asheville, Sept. 3, 1857.

"Bonnets of Blue" Stables.

T. GOODLAKE & CO.

BEG leave to inform their old friends and the public generally, that they are making the most extensive and complete arrangements for the accommodation of the traveling public. They have the finest and best of

Coaches, Hacks, Carriages, &c.

And their HORSES are well broken and reliable. None but the most skilful and experienced Drivers will be employed.

They flatter themselves that the fact that they have NEVER had an accident, is a sufficient guarantee for the future.

Mr. Goodlake will drive ladies himself, when desired.

They will convey passengers anywhere, and everywhere, with speed and safety. Vehicles or saddle horses can be had at any hour.

They expect to have a Coach at the Sulphur Springs, and another at the Warm Springs, every day.

We warn the public against a class of men with bad stock and carriages, who attend public resorts and represent themselves as our drivers.

Contracts can be made at either of the Hotels.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to, and vehicles sent to any point desired.

Stables at the residence of Mr. Goodlake, south of the Eagle Hotel.

T. GOODLAKE & CO.

Asheville, June 25, 1857.

TO TRAVELERS.

Accommodation Hacks.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to convey passengers from Asheville to any point at short notice and on reasonable terms. With new and comfortable

HACKS,

well trained HORSES, and careful and accommodating DRIVERS, we hope to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Having leased for a term of years the commodious and well arranged Stables attached to the Eagle Hotel, they are prepared to board any number of horses, by the day, week or month, on reasonable terms.

J. F. SULLIVAN & CO.

Asheville, June 25, 1857.

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

State of North Carolina,

YANCY COUNTY.

IN EQUITY—SPRING TERM, 1857.

Bill for Specific Performance.

James McKesson, Adm. of S. Flemming,
vs.
James A. Wilson and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, James A. Wilson, is not a resident of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Asheville News, for said non resident defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Yancy, at the Court House in Burnsville, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to Complainant's Bill, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered, and the case heard exparte as to him.

Witness, M. P. PENLAND, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1857.

M. P. PENLAND, *C. M. E.*

Aug. 27. Printer's fee $6. 6w

BUY your Books and Stationery at ASTON'S.

Helmbold's Genuine Preparation
OF
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT
BUCHU.

For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Weakness, Obstructions, Secret Diseases, Female Complaints, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs,

Arising from Excesses and Imprudencies in life, and removing all Improper Discharges from the Bladder, Kidneys, or Sexual Organs, whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause they may have originated, *And no matter of how long standing,* Giving health and vigor to the frame, and bloom to the pallid cheek.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!!!

It cures nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, among which will be found

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, general Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Dreadful Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Enormous Appetite, with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance & Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, frequently Black Spots flying before the eyes, with temporary Suffusion and loss of Sight; Want of Attention, great Mobility, Restlessness, with horror of Society. Nothing is more desirable to such patients than solitude, and nothing they more dread for fear of themselves; no repose of manner, no earnestness, no Speculation, but a hurried transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this medicine invariably removes—soon follows loss of power, fatuity, and Epileptic Fits—in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—*Insanity and Consumption?* The records of the insane asylums, and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In lunatic asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither mirth or grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woeful measures wan despair
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled."

Debility is most terrible! and has brought thousands upon thousands to untimely graves, thus blasting the ambition of many noble youths. It can be cured by the use of this

Infallible Remedy.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, the *FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU* will cure you. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

Beware of Quack nostrums and Quack doctors, who falsely boast of abilities and references. Citizens know and avoid them, and save long suffering, money, and exposure by sending or calling for a bottle of this popular and specific remedy.

It allays all pain and inflammation, is perfectly pleasant in its taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu
Is prepared directly according to the Rules of
PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,

with the greatest accuracy and Chemical knowledge and care devoted in its combination. See Professor Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic, and most of the late standard Works of Medicine.

☞ **$100** ☜

One hundred dollars will be paid to any Physician who can prove that the Medicine ever injured a patient; and the testimony of thousands can be produced to prove that it does great good.—Cases of from one week to thirteen years' standing have been effected. The mass of VOLUNTARY testimony in possession of the Proprietor, vouching its virtues and curative powers, is immense, embracing names well known to

SCIENCE AND FAME.

100,000 *Bottles Have Been Sold*

and not a single instance of a failure has been reported!

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn does say, that his preparation contains no Narcotic, Mercury or injurious Drug, but are purely Vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of Nov., 1854. W. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price, $1 per Bottle, or Six for $5, delivered to any Address,

Accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, Clergymen and others.

Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist.
No. 52 South Tenth st., below Chestnut, Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Sold by E. J. Aston, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwall, Morgonton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
Ask for Helmbold's; Take no other.

Cures Guarantied.

June 4, 1857. y1

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of W. D. Rankin & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent of the parties, on the 1st January, 1857.

W. D. RANKIN,
R. W. PULLIAM,
M. M. GAINES.

$600!
PROCLAMATION.
By His Excellency THOMAS BRAGG, Governor of North Carolina.

WHEREAS it appears to me that Goldman Bryson, Archibald Murphy and John Mush Ice, alias John Arkansaw, stand charged in the Superior Court of Cherokee county with the murder of John Tinson, and that they are fugitives from justice, and have escaped beyond the limits of this State;—

Now to the end that the said Goldman Bryson, Archibald Murphy, and John Mush Ice, alias John Arkansaw, may be arrested and brought to trial for their said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS for their apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Cherokee county. Or in proportion to that sum for the arrest and delivery of either of them.

DESCRIPTION.

Bryson is said to be about 5 feet 10 inches high, fair skin, dark hair, very fine white teeth, speaks quickly and very profanely, straight and slim in person, and weighs about 140 pounds, is about 38 years old, dresses neatly and usually wears his coat buttoned up to his throat.

Murphy is a half breed (Negro and Indian,) of bright complexion—about six feet high, well built, and supposed to be between 35 and 40 years old.

Mush Ice or Arkansaw is a full blood Indian, about 5 feet 6 inches high, supposed to weigh about 150 pounds, and to be some younger than Murphy.

L. S.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this 29th day of August, A. D. 1857.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER, *Private Secretary.*

FALL TRADE, 1857.

B. B. HOPKINS, ROBERT HULL, WM. H. RYAN, THOS. W. ATKINSON.

HOPKINS, HULL & CO.
Wholesale Dealers in
British, French & American
DRY GOODS,
No. 258 Baltimore Street,
Opposite Hanover Street, BALTIMORE.

We beg to call the attention of buyers to our Fall Stock, which comprises a most attractive assortment of

British, French & American Dry Goods.

In each department we shall exhibit a large assortment, and shall be prepared to furnish any article needed in our line. Many of our goods we receive directly from the manufacturers, and our facilities enable us to supply our customers with goods as low as they can purchase them in any of the Eastern Cities. We would further state, that by the recent completion of many of the Western and Southern Railroads tending towards Baltimore, we have increased facilities for forwarding goods with dispatch. We solicit a call from prompt buyers, and shall endeavor to make it to their interest to deal with us.

Very Respectfully,
HOPKINS, HULL & CO.
258 *Baltimore Street.*

☞ Orders promptly attended to.

Baltimore, Sept. 10th, 1857. 4m

OFFICE OF W. N. C. R. R.

STATESVILLE, July 30th, 1857.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of the W. N. C. R. R. Co., held this day, it was

Resolved, That Books be opened on the 17th August next, for the Subscription of $220,000 additional Stock to the W. N. C. R. R. Co., at the following places, to wit:

SALISBURY—Under the direction of Arch Henderson, D. A. Davis, W. Murphy, B. F. Fraley, J. W. Ellis, or any three of them.

STATESVILLE—By O. Gillespie, A. K. Simonton, J. F. Alexander, J. W. Stockton, W. P. Caldwell, or any three of them.

NEWTON—D. B. Gaither, Geo. Setzer, A. N. Powell, M. L. McCorkle, Jonas Bost, or any three of them.

TAYLORSVILLE—A. C. McIntosh, A. Carson, R. Watts, A. M. Bogle, D. Little, or any three of them.

LENOIR—R. B. Bogle, W. W. Lenoir, S. F. Patterson, John Hayes, Jas. Harper, or any three of them.

LINCOLNTON—H. W. Guion, C. C. Henderson, L. D. Tompson, W. J. Hoke, J. F. Phifer, or any three of them.

MORGANTON—E. J. Erwin, T. George Walton, Jacob Seagle, W. F. McKesson, W. C. Erwin, or any three of them.

MARION—C. L. S. Corpening, A. M. Finley, A. M. Erwin, Wm. Murphy, J. C. Whitson, or any three of them.

ASHEVILLE—J. W. Patton, N. W. Woodfin, A. S. Merrimon, W. W. McDowell, John Burgin, or any three of them.

After the Books, have remained open for sixty days, the Commissioners will please report to me, in Statesville.

R. F. SIMONTON,
Sec'y & Treas'r.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

ARE receiving an additional stock of Ready Made

Clothing, Hats, Bonnets, Jewelry, Watches, &c., &c.,

making their stock very complete. Call and examine it. July 24, 1857.

FOR THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Land Donations.

MR. EDITOR—It is a very common thing to hear the General Government denounced for what is alleged to be the recklessness of giving away the public lands to the new States. It is said that the Illinois Central Rail Road Company is the richest, or one of the richest, incorporations in the U. States; and this wealth has been derived from the immense gift of lands from the General Government. With this statement is made the insinuation that the treasury of the United States is depleted in the same ratio that the treasury of the Company is swelled. Thousands of people are to be found who honestly suppose that this is true, and are daily uttering their maledictions against those who voted these grants. I desire, Mr. Editor, to give your readers the true view of this subject, which is the following.

The General Government, for the mutual benefit of both parties, made the Illinois Central Rail Road Company its agent to sell certain lands belonging to the United States, or to create a state of things that would make these lands, for which no purchaser could be obtained as things then existed, desirable, and procure purchasers. For doing which said Company was to have one half of the lands within a certain district. As soon as this arrangement was made these lands were withdrawn from the market. The Company went to work and completed the Rail Road, or portions of the Road. This done, the lands were again offered for sale, not as before for one dollar and twenty five cents per acre, but at a minimum price of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, with a provision that if any piece of land was desired by more than one purchaser, that it should be put up at auction and sold to the highest bidder. Now if all the lands were sold at the lowest rate under this arrangement, the aggregate receipts would have been the same as if sold at the highest price under the former plan. But as a matter of fact it is known that nearly every section of land sold for more than two dollars and fifty cents—many tracts sold for from three to fifteen dollars per acre, so that the United States treasury received from the sale of one half of the land within the Rail Road district, much more than it would have received under the old plan. But again. The United States treasury received the money much sooner, and thereby saved the expense of keeping up land offices and agents in each land district, amounting in some districts to half the value of the lands. Under the old system, on an average, the United States treasury received only about fifty cents nett for each acre of land sold; while under the new the lands paid the United States treasury more than twice that sum.

It is thus seen that what is called a gift to the new States, was nothing more than a piece of superior financiering for the good of the people of the States concerned, and not less so for the General Government and the whole people. The advantages of that plan of disposing of the public lands are obvious. Those vast tracts of land were doing no one any good. Neither the General or State governments were deriving the least profit from them. No one wanted them; but under the state of things created by the Rail Roads, they were desired, and promptly purchased and settled. A vast amount of capital was expended upon them. This, with the lands themselves, became taxable, and thus Illinois, from the brink of ruin and bankruptcy, arose to almost first rank, financially. Her interest is promptly paid, and her debt of sixteen millions is being rapidly reduced.

Upon the question, whether the old States ought to receive grants of land, or other property, from the United States or not, I have nothing to say. But the results in the case of the Illinois Central Rail Road fully vindicate the wisdom of the Government in so using the public lands unsold as to make them desirable and valuable.

That Road was built without a dollar from the State or from individuals in the State, but it has increased the wealth of the General Government and of the State, and indirectly benefitted every citizen of the whole country. Who doubts the wisdom of a plan that works results so beneficial to all? The benefits are so mutual that it is not easy to say which is the greatest debtor, the State or the United States Government. PHILANDER.

Asheville, Sept., 1857.

What Becomes of the Indians?

The red men of America are generaly a hardy race. They used to be a prolific, a healthy and a long lived race. They spread over the whole continent and probably numbered many millions. Now there are not more than a few hundred thousand of them left. They have had no devastating war, and have not been peculiarly afflicted with pestilence. The climate is the same that their fathers throve under, and in many regions they have the same habits and pursuits. But everywhere they are wasting away. Even in Texas, where they are as favorably situated as they can be anywhere on the continent, they are gradually disappearing. A late Galveston paper says that in 1853 the Indians of Texas were estimated at 20,000, and in 1856, from official accounts, they numbered only about 12,000—a decline of forty per cent. in three years. At this rate of decline, if it continues, there will be scarcely an Indian left in Texas fifteen or twenty years from the present time. If there was any emigration of Indians from Texas, to other parts of the country, there would be no difficulty in accounting for the decrease in population. But there is little or no such emigration, and the Indian population is diminishing in every one of the States and Territories. The civilized, the half civilized and the savage are alike dwindling away, and a century hence there will be few if any left of the race that once owned and occupied the whole American continent. The cause of this is one of the mysteries of Providence, who seems to have ordered that the European races shall supersede the red men in the occupation of the land.

President Buchanan's Reply to the Yankee Preachers.

As the most interesting matter that we can present to our readers, we devote much of our space to Mr. Buchanan's reply to the Yankee preachers, which reached us on Saturday, in Col. Forney's Press.

From the Colonel's editorial, introducing the correspondence, we take the following pithy extract:

"We do not think that the annals of controversy can furnish a more complete reply to a dogmatic assumption of superior patriotism and piety, than that contained in Mr. Buchanan's response to these Connecticut meddlers. The country owes them thanks, for the first time in many years—thanks for exposing their vain and vapid sophistry to the irresistible artillery of the President's old fashioned Pennsylvania logic and common sense."

The Memorial of Professor Silliman, and the Reply of President Buchanan.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The following is the memorial of Professor Silliman and forty two others, of Connecticut, addressed to His Excellency, James Buchanan, President of the United States:

"The undersigned, citizens of the United States, and electors of the State of Connecticut, respectfully offer to your Excellency, this, their memorial. The fundamental principle of the Constitution of the United States, and of our political institutions, is, that the people shall make their own laws, and elect their own rulers. We see with grief, if not with astonishment that Governor Walker of Kansas openly represents and proclaims that the President of the United States is employing through him an army, one purpose of which is to force the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own nor of the United States but laws which it is notorious, and established upon evidence, that they never made, and rulers they never elected. We represent therefore, by the foregoing, your Excellency is held up and proclaimed to the great derogation of our national character as violating in its most essential particular the solemn oath which the President has taken to support the Constitution of this Union. We call attention further to the fact that your Excellency is in like manner held up to this nation, to all mankind, and to all posterity, in the attitude of levying war against a portion of the United States, by employing arms in Kansas to uphold a body of men and a code of enactments, purporting to be legislative, but which never had the election, nor sanction, nor consent of the people of the Territory.

"We earnestly represent to your Excellency that we have also taken the oath to obey the Constitution, and your Excellency may be assured that we shall not refrain from the prayer that Almighty God will make your administration an example of justice and beneficence, and with his terrible majesty protect our people and our Constitution."

The President's Reply.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 15, 1857.

"GENTLEMEN: On my recent return to this city, after a fortnight's absence, your memorial, without date, was placed in my hands through the agency of Mr. Horatio King, of the Post Office Department, to whom it had been entrusted. From the distinguished source whence it proceeds, as well as its peculiar character, I have deemed it proper to depart from my general rule in such cases, and to give it an answer.

"You first assert that 'the fundamental principle of the Constitution of the United States, and of our political institutions, is that the people shall make their own laws, and elect their own rulers.' You then express your grief and astonishment that I should have violated this principle, and through Gov. Walker have employed an army, "one of the purposes of which is to force the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own, nor of the United States; but laws which it is notorious, and established upon evidence, they never made, and rulers they never elected.' And as a corollary from the foregoing you represent that I am 'openly held up, and proclaimed, to the great derogation of our National character, as violating, in its most essential particular, the solemn oath which the President has taken to support the Constitution of this Union."

"These are heavy charges, proceeding from gentlemen of your high character, and if well founded ought to consign my name to infamy. But in proportion to their gravity, common justice, to say nothing of Christian charity, required that before making them you should have clearly ascertained that they were well founded; if not, they will rebound with withering condemnation upon their authors. Have you performed this preliminary duty towards the man, who, however unworthy, is the Chief Magistrate of your country? If so, either you or I are laboring under a strange delusion.—Should this prove to be your case, it will present a memorable example of the truth that political prejudice is blind, even to the existence of the plainest and most palpable historical facts. To these facts let us refer:

"When I entered upon the duties of the Presidential office, on the fourth of March last, what was the condition of Kansas? This Territory had been organized under an Act of Congress, passed the 30th of May, 1854, and the Government in all its branches was in full operation. A Governor, a Secretary of the Territory, a Chief Justice, two Associate Justices, a Marshal, and District Attorney, had been appointed by my predecessor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and were all engaged in discharging their respective duties. A code of laws had been enacted by the Territorial Legislature, and the Judiciary were employed in extending and carrying these laws into effect.

"It is quite true that a controversy had previously arisen, respecting the validity of the election of members to the Territorial Legislature, and of the laws passed by them. But at the time I entered upon my official duties, Congress had recognized the Legislature in different forms, and by different enactments. The delegate elected to the House of Representatives, under a Territorial law, had just completed his term of service on the day previous to my inauguration. In fact I found the Government of Kansas as well established as that of any other Territory.

"Under these circumstances, what was my duty? Was it not to sustain this Government, to protect it from the violence of lawless men, who were determined to rule or ruin; to prevent it from being overturned by force; in the language of the Constitution, to take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

"It was for this purpose, and this alone, that I ordered a military force to Kansas, as a *posse comitatus;* aiding the civil magistrate to carry the laws into execution. The condition of the Territory at this time, which I need not portray, rendered this precaution absolutely necessary.

"In this state of affairs, would I not have been justly condemned had I left the Marshal and other officers of a like character impotent to execute the process and judgments of a court of justice established by Congress, or the Territorial Legislature under its express authority, and thus have suffered the Government itself to become an object of contempt in the eyes of the people? And yet this is what you designate the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own nor of the United States. And for doing which you have denounced me as having violated my oath.

"I ask, what else could I have done, or ought I to have done? Would you have desired that I should abandon the Territorial Government, sanctioned, as it had been by Congress, to illegal violence, and thus renew the scenes of civil war and bloodshed which every patriot had deplored? This would, indeed, have been to violate my oath of office, and to fix a damning blot on the character of my administration.

"I most cheerfully admit that the necessity for sending a military force to Kansas, to aid in the execution of the civil law, reflects no credit upon the character of our country. But let the blame fall upon the heads of the guilty. Whence did this necessity arise?

"A portion of the people of Kansas, unwilling to trust to the ballot box—the certain American remedy for the redress of all grievances—undertook to create an independent Government for themselves. Had this attempt proved successful, it would, of course, have subverted the existing Government, prescribed and recognized by Congress, and substituted a revolutionary Government in its stead. This was usurpation of the same character as it would be for a portion of the people of Connecticut to undertake to establish a separate Government within its own limits, for the purpose of redressing any grievance, real or imaginary, of which they might have complained against the legitimate Government. Such a principle, if carried into execution, would destroy all lawful authority, and produce universal anarchy.

"I ought to specify more particularly a condition of affairs which I have embraced only in general terms, requiring the presence of a military force in Kansas. The Congress of the United States had most wisely declared it to be the true intent and meaning of this act—the act organizing the Territory—was not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. As a natural consequence, Congress has also prescribed, by the same act, that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a State, it shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission.

"Slavery existed at that period and still exists in Kansas under the Constitution of the United States. This point has at last been finally decided by the highest tribunal known to our laws. How it could ever have been seriously doubted is a mystery. If a confederation of sovereign States acquire a new territory at the expense of their common blood and treasure, surely one set of the partners can have no right to exclude the other from its enjoyment by prohibiting them from taking into it whatsoever is recognized to be property by the common Constitution. But when the people, the *bona fide* residents of such territory proceed to frame a State Constitution, then it is their right to decide the important question for themselves, whether they will continue to modify or abolish slavery.—To them, and to them alone, does this question belong, free from all foreign interference. In the opinion of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas the time had arrived for entering the Union; and they accordingly passed a law to elect delegates for the purpose of framing a State Constitution. This law was fair and just in its provisions. It conferred the right of suffrage on every *bona fide* inhabitant of the Territory, and for the purpose of preventing fraud and the intrusion of citizens of near or distant States, most properly confined this right to those who had resided therein three months previous to the election. Here was a fair opportunity presented for all qualified resident citizens of the Territory to whatever organization they might have previously belonged, to participate in the election, and to express their opinions at the ballot box on the question of slavery. But numbers of lawless men still continued to resist the regular territorial government. They refused to be either registered or to vote, and members of the Convention were elected legally and properly without their intervention. The Convention will soon assemble to perform the solemn duty of framing a constitution for themselves and their posterity; and in the state of incipient rebellion which still exists in Kansas, it is my imperative duty to employ the troops of the United States, should this become necessary, in defending the Convention against violence while framing a constitution, and in protecting the *bona fide* inhabitants qualified to vote under the provisions of this instrument in the free exercise of the right of suffrage, when it shall be submitted to them for their approbation or rejection.

"I have entire confidence in Gov. Walker, that the troops will not be employed, except to resist actual aggression, or in the execution of the laws; and this, not until the power of the civil magistrate shall prove unavailing.—Following the wise example of Mr. Madison towards the Hartford Convention, illegal and dangerous combinations, such as that of the Topeka Convention, will not be disturbed, unless they shall attempt to perform some act which will bring them into actual collision with the Constitution and the laws. In that event they shall be resisted and put down by the whole power of the Government. In performing this duty, I shall have the approbation of my own conscience, and, as I humbly trust, of my God.

"I thank you for the assurance that you will not refrain from prayer that the Almighty God will make my Administration an example of justice and beneficence. You can greatly assist me in arriving at this blessed consumation, by exerting your influence in allaying the existing sectional excitement on the subject of slavery, which has been productive of much evil and no good; and which if it succeed in obtaining its object, would ruin the slave as well as the master. This would be worth genuine philanthropy. Every day of my life, I feel how inadequate I am to perform the duties of my high station, without continuing in the support of the Divine Providence.

"Yet, placing my trust in Him, and in Him alone, I entertain a good hope that He will enable me to do equal justice to all portions of the Union, and thus render me an humble instrument in restoring peace and harmony among the people of the several States.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN."

THE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Editor.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, Sept. 24, 1857.

A PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency, THOMAS BRAGG, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, Pursuant to the Provisions of an act of the last General Assembly entitled, "A Supplementary Act to take the sense of the people of the State, relative to the proposed Amendment of the Constitution," an election was held in the several Counties in the State on the first Thursday in August last, at which it was submitted to the voters qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons, whether the second clause of the third section of the first article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the Year of Our Lord, Eighteen Hundred and Thirty Five, should be amended as follows:

"Every free white man of the age of twenty one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides."

Those for a ratification of the said proposed Amendment to vote with a written or printed ticket, "*Approved;*" and those against the ratification thereof to vote with a similar ticket, "*Not Approved.*"

And, whereas, the result of the voting upon the said proposed Amendment, in the several Counties of the State, has been duly certified and returned to me by the Sheriffs thereof; and I have carefully compared the said returns in conformity with the provisions of the Act aforesaid, in the presence of the Secretary of State, Treasurer and Comptroller of the State, from which comparison it appears that there were cast at the said election fifty thousand and ninety-five votes "*Approved,*" and nineteen thousand three hundred and eighty-two votes "*Not Approved.*"

NOW, THEREFORE, I do issue this, my Proclamation, and do hereby make known to all the good people of the State of North Carolina, that the said proposed Amendment has been approved and ratified, and is now a part of the Constitution of this State.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, to be hereto [L. S.] affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, on the tenth day of September, A. D., 1857, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

By the Governor: THOS. BRAGG.
PULASKI COWPER, Pr. Secretary.

To Correspondents.

We are at all times pleased to receive well written communications on subjects of public interest. But we must insist on the observance of a few simple and wholesome rules.

1. Be short; do not let your article exceed three pages of letter paper, or two of foolscap, unless under extraordinary circumstances.

2. Talk to the point, and quit when you are done.

3. Write only on one side of the sheet.

4. Have your orthography correct, your punctuation ditto, and your chirography not more darkly mysterious than Egyptian hieroglyphics, as we do not understand any thing more primitive than those characters.

Observe these rules, and your articles may be printed, and possibly read.

☞R. C. Pearson, of Morganton, has been re-elected President of the Western North Carolina Rail Road.

☞Mr. W. L. Henry, the gentlemanly proprietor of the Sulphur Springs, contemplates the establishment of a male school of high grade at that place. Such an arrangement would doubtless add largely to the inducements already existing to Southern families to summer at that delightful place.

☞After a long and distressing dry spell, we have at length had, during the past week, several refreshing showers of rain. The corn crop will doubtless be lessened by the drought, but a kind Providence will give us enough, and let us therewith be content.

☞Most of our summer visitors have taken their departure for home. The nights are cool, but the sun is yet intensely hot, and they may regret that they did not linger a little longer in this cool retreat.

☞Mr. John C. Cannon has retired from the Salisbury Banner, and is succeeded by J. M. Newson, Esq., as sole editor. Mr. N. is a graceful writer. Success attend him.

Real Estate.

We hear of much real estate, and some of it very valuable, changing hands recently in this section, at pretty high figures compared with sales of former years. Shrewd men are investing their money in lands and town lots. They see what is patent to every thinking person conversant with the past history, present condition and future prospects of this section, that real estate must double in value during the next ten years, as it has during the ten last past. If business men and property holders act with discretion and liberality the future is radient with promise. We *may* by a niggardly and selfish policy kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. But we hope a better spirit will prevail, and that those who have lands or lots to sell will let those who may wish to settle upon and improve them, have them at fair prices, remembering that every good man who settles in the country is an addition to the aggregate wealth of the community. The right policy will make Asheville, and the country which surrounds it, the most thrifty, as it is unquestionably the most beautiful and healthy, portion of North Carolina.

Our glorious climate is attracting the attention of gentlemen in all parts of the country. Once we obtain Rail Road facilities, the prospect for which we regard as better now than at any former period, the rich and productive mountains and valleys of this lovely country will teem with a dense and prosperous population.

The population, the business, the wealth and importance of Asheville are rapidly augmenting, and the day is not distant when from its superior natural odvantages it must be the foremost inland town in the State.—Let those who doubt, if any, look around and behold the evidences on which we base this opinion. Our course is onward. "Manifest destiny" points with unerring finger to this lovely town as the unrivalled Queen of the Mountains—nestling among the most grand and stupendous works of the Creator—washed by pure and sparkling streams, and fanned by the purest air under Heaven.

A NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.—Several influential journals unite in the recommendation of a National Thanksgiving Day. The New Orleans Bulletin, after adverting to the recently disturbed condition of our country by the abolition excitement, the terrible pestilences which visited some of our Atlantic cities in the last two years, and the scarcity which has oppressed some portions of the land, refers to our present position as follows: "Now the storm of passion has passed away; profound peace reigns throughout all our borders, at least the exceptions are too insignificant to be taken into account in numbering our blessings; while from one end of the country to the other the people rejoice in almost unexampled general health. The harvests, too, are generally abundant, and in some respects unprecedented. Throughout the great West and South the grain and corn crops are like unto the "seven years of plenty," when Joseph gathered up corn till there was no more room to hold it. Surely, surely, under these circumstances, the people of the United States may, for the time, lay aside all other feelings, and unite in singing the "Harvest Home," in sending up an anthem of praise and gratitude "for the early and the latter rain," for their exemption from extraordinary disease, and the innumerable Providential blessings which they have received."

☞Sugar continues to decline, says the Wilmington Herald. It has reached a falling off of three cents per pound, from the highest point, and the bottom has not yet been touched. The loss upon the amount stored in New York alone is estimated at something like seven millions of dollars. The fall will yet go much farther, twice as far, we hope. The fact is that the crops of sugar promise to be good. Louisiana will produce fully twice as much as it did last year. Cuba and Brazil promise equally well, and there can be no reason for the maintenance of famine prices for sugar and molasses. People will get to growing Sorghum and using "long sweetening," rather than longer submit to the unconscionable extortion practised on them for some time past.

AN INMATE OF A FRENCH MAD HOUSE.—Charenton is the model mad asylum in France, and worthy of a visit from all tourists.

The last comer at Charenton is M'me de C——, who was, two winters ago, the belle of Paris. She was equally celebrated for her ease, sprightliness, and beauty. One night, feeling slightly unwell, she took by mistake one vial for another in her medicine chest, and swallowed a poison. It was believed for a long time that she must die; the prompt and skilful action of the family physician vanquished the poison, but at the expense of the face, which was terribly ravaged. When the victim was in some measure restored to life, her first care was to ask for a looking glass. Her request was imprudently granted. She saw the dreadful truth at a glance; her beauty was destroyed, her eyes were bloodshot, her cheeks swollen, her mouth twisted, and crow's feet and wrinkles furrowed her brow and eyes. She gazed with haggard eyes on the wreck for some time in silence; she gave a heart rending shriek; she was a lunatic for life.

CALIFORNIA LIONS.—On Saturday night, July 5th, as we learn from the California Trinity Journal, while the train of Harker & Co. were encamped on Canon Creek, below Pennsylvania Bar, the mules were attacked by five lions. The lions killed one of the mules, and seriously injured another.

☞Ex Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, was in our town last week.

☞Hon. Thomas H. Benton is lying dangerously ill at Washington City.

☞"The Southern Citizen" is the name of a new paper, the publication of which is about to be commenced in Knoxville, Tenn., by John Mitchel, the distinguished Irish exile, and Col. Wm. G. Swan.

☞Wheat in the Augusta market is quoted at $1 10 to $1 15 for red, and $1 15 to $1 20 for white.

☞The Legislature of Tennessee meets on the 5th of next month.

☞A bale of new Cotton was sold in Wilmington last week at 20 cents a pound.

☞The Rev. Wm. Winans, a venerable and highly esteemed minister of the Methodist church, died at Natchez, Mississippi, a few days since.

☞The accounts from all portions of Virginia give promise of an abundant yield of corn.

☞Twenty Lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows have been established in Ohio during the past year.

It seems that Senator Sumner is guilty of the *littleness* of carrying with him in his European rambles, for the purpose of exhibiting it, the coat which he had on when caned by Mr. Brooks.

A Galveston paper says that the Cotton crop of Texas bids fair to be good and the yield larger than last year.

A plan is on foot to consolidate all the British North American provinces, and convert them into a kingdom, the throne to be occupied by some member of the royal family of England.

Judge Curtis, of the United States Supreme Court, has resigned—resignation to take effect on the 1st October next.

In 1855, the quanity of wheat imported by Great Britain from the United States was 126,098 bushels; in 1857, 2,433,753 bushels.

The Whigs of Vermont, it appears are still alive.—*Hillsborough Recorder.*

Yes, and they are all abolitionists.

By a parliamentary paper just issued it appears that the highest salary paid to a British colonial governor is $50,000.

Burdoch leaf, applied externally, is said to be an almost infallible cure for neuralgia.

NOT OF THAT FAMILY.—A man whose appearance indicated that he was staggering from the excessive weight of a brick in his hat, being asked if he was a "Son of Temperance," replied, "Hic-no—no relation not even an hic-acquaintance."

The renowned imported horse Glencoe died at the stables of Mr. Keen Richards, in Scott county, Ky., on the 25th ult. He was a splendid racer in his young days, and the sire of some of the finest horses in the country. He was 26 years old.

Over two hundred patents have been granted for improvements in sewing machines, and an examiner devotes all his time to these machines alone.

Hymn six hundred and seventy one, in the Methodist Hymn Book, is the last thing dictated by CHARLES WESLEY. The lines were taken down by his wife a short time before he died:

"In age and feebleness extreme,
Who shall a helpless worm redeem?
Jesus! my only hope thou art,
Strength of my failing flesh and heart;
O! might I catch one smile from thee,
And drop into Eternity!"

In New York, recently, an Irishman being charged with stealing a wagon, swore he had owned it ever since it was a wheel barrow.

What is the difference between a horse and a postage stamp? One you lick with a stick, and the other you stick with a lick.

What is the difference between a pool of stagnant water and a pewter image of Satan? One is a dead level, while the other is a lead devil.

Who is the strongest man? He that can lift his notes every day without borrowing.

Which is the longest letter in the alphabet? O, because there is no end to it.

MORTAL RENCONTRE.—We learn this morning, just as we were going to press, that on Friday afternoon, a rencontre occurred between Messrs. Frank Baker and Elias Draughn, which resulted in the immediate death of the latter. Both parties were citizens of Ashe county, North Carolina, and resided near each other. The affray took place at Mr. Robt. Paugh's in the upper part of this county. After fatally stabbing Draughn, Baker made his escape, and has not yet been arrested. The cause of the affray we have not yet been able to learn.—*Grayson (Va.) Patriot.*

A Spanish journal states that a son, whose father being in a state of idiotcy was a heavy burthen to him, gravely proposed to a neighbor to sell the old man, who was very fat, to be melted down into grease! The neighbor having consented, a bargain was struck for 800 rials, and the purchaser procured a large cauldron in which to boil the old man; but the authorities having heard of the atrocious affair, had the buyer and seller arrested.

The product of the sales of public lands for the fiscal year ending 30th June 1857, is stated to have amounted to $3,829,485.

Five new Methodist churches have been dedicated in Sampson county within the last six or eight months.

Free Negroes.

A writer in the Richmond Enquirer has been contributing to that journal a series of very able articles on "the necessity of removing or reducing to slavery the free negroes of the Commonwealth" of Virginia. He considers the question in every point of view, and comes to the conclusion that the interests of African slavery require the removal of the class of free negroes. He argues, furthermore, that there is nothing to prevent the desired consummation:

"We say, then, that duty both to the rich and the poor, the safety and well being of the institution of slavery, and true humanity to the free negroes themselves, demand their removal or sale. Who can you find who will not admit that our free negroes are a great evil, and that they ought to be gotten rid of? If every one is of this opinion, what is the difficulty? Want of a beginning—of united action. Let the people take this matter in hand. Let them hold meetings in every county—pass resolutions on the subject, urging and demanding legislative action. This is the only way to make a Legislature act, that constantly needs the whip of popular opinion to make them do their duty. We need never expect the Legislature to take the initiative step, unless goaded on by the people. 'Discretion is so much the better part of valor' in that body, that they will follow, but never lead the advancing column of reform. Among them are no fearless master minds to make the breach, and lead the assault upon the citadel of hoary evils and abuses, seeking by their efforts to benefit their race and win the plaudits of posterity.

"Let the people of Virginia delay no longer action on this grave and important question of our free negro population, or from the depths of our prosperity and temple of our greatness, echoing throughout the limits of the land, will be heard the cry—too late! too late! too late!"

A Monster Reptile.

A correspondent of the Abingdon Democrat, writing from Walnut Hill, Lee county, Va., who is, as the Democrat assures its readers, "a gentleman in whom implicit confidence may be placed," gives the following account of the killing of a monster reptile in Harlan county, Ky. He says:

About three weeks ago five men went to gather whortleberries in the mountainous part of Harlan county, Kentucky, and in their travels came to a small branch at the foot of a steep ridge, where they discovered a smooth beaten track, or rather slide, that led from the branch up the ridge. Curiosity tempting them to know its meaning, they followed the trail to the top of the ridge, where, to their astonishment, they found about an acre of ground perfectly smooth and destitute of vegetation, near the centre of which they discovered a small sink or cave, large enough to admit a salt barrel.

They concluded to drop in a few stones, and presently their ears were saluted with a loud, rumbling sound, accompanied with a rattling noise; and an enormous serpent made his appearance, blowing and spreading his head, and his forked tongue protruded. The men were struck with wonder and affright, and suddenly the atmosphere was filled with a smell so nauseating, that three out of the five were taken very sick; the other two, discovering the condition of their companions, dragged them away from that abode of death. About ten feet of the snake had, to their judgment, made its appearance, when they hurried home and told what they had seen to their neighbors.

The next day were mounted some ten of the hardy mountaineers, armed with rifles, determined to destroy the monster. On approaching within one hundred yards of the dwelling of his snakeship, their horses suddenly became restive, and neither kindness or force could make them go any nearer. The men dismounted, and hitching their horses, proceded on foot, with rifles cocked, to the mouth of the cave. They hurled in three or four large stones, and fell back some fifteen steps, when the same was heard as before, and out came the dreaded reptile, ready, as his looks indicated, to crush the intruders.

About the same length of the snake had appeared from the hole, when eight or ten bullets went through his head, and as the monster died, he kept crawling out, until twenty feet of that huge boa lay motionless on the ground. It was a rattlesnake, with 28 rattles—the first was four inches in diameter, the rest decreasing in size to the last.—With difficulty the men dragged him home, and his skin can now be seen by the curious in Harlan county.

A RIGHTEOUS JUDGE.—A young man was sentenced in Pittsburg to six months' imprisonment in jail for assaulting another. His counsel, previous to the passing of the sentence, solicited leniency for his client on the score of good character and gentlemanly conduct generally. The Judge replied that it was fortunate for him that he was not indicted for an attempt to murder, and said when people with gentlemanly culture and good character performed such deeds he should punish them as rowdies and ruffians. The first gentleman of the land shall fare no better than the poorest man.

An exchange paper says, the most dignified, glorious and lovely work of nature is woman—the next, man—and thirdly, the Berkshire pig.

The Quaker's Corn Crib.

A man had been in the habit of stealing corn from his neighbor, who was a Quaker. Every night he would go softly to the crib, and fill his bag with the ears which the good Quaker's toil had placed there. Every morning the old gentleman discovered a diminution of his corn pile. This was very annoying, and must be stopped—but how? Many would have said, "Take a gun, conceal yourself, wait till he comes, and fire!" Others would have said, "Catch the villain, and have him sent to jail."

But the Quaker was not prepared to enter into such measures. He wanted to punish the offender and at the same time bring about his reformation, if possible. So he fixed a sort of trap close to the hole through which the man would thrust his arm in getting the corn.

The wicked neighbor proceeded on his unholy errand at the hour of midnight, with bag in hand. Unsuspectingly he thrust his hand into the crib to seize an ear, when, lo! he found himself unable to withdraw it! In vain he tugged, and pulled, and sweated, and alternately cried and cursed. His hand was fast, and every effort to release it only made it the more secure. After a time the tumult in his breast measurably subsided. He gave over his useless struggles, and began to look around him. All was silence and repose.—Good men were sleeping comfortably in their beds, while he was compelled to keep a dreary, disgraceful watch through the remainder of that long and tedious night, his hand in constant pain from the pressure of the cramp which held it. His tired limbs, compelled to sustain his weary body, would fain have sunk beneath him, and his heavy eyes would have closed in slumber, but no! there was no rest, no sleep for him. There he must stand and watch the progress of the night, and at once desire and dread the return of morning. Morning came at last, and the Quaker looked out of his window and found that he had "caught the man."

What was to be done? Some would say, "Go out and give him a good cowhiding just as he stands, and then release him, that'll cure him." But not so said the Quaker.—Such a course would have sent the man away embittered, and muttering curses of revenge. The good old man hurried on his clothes, and went to the relief and punishment of his prisoner.

"Good morning, friend," said he, as came in speaking distance. "How does thee do?"

The poor culprit made no answer, but burst into tears.

"O fie!" said the Quaker, as he proceeded to release him. "I'm sorry that thee has got thy hand fast. Thee put it in the wrong place, or it would have not been so."

The man looked crest fallen, and begging for forgiveness, hastily turned to make his retreat. "Stay," said the persecutor, for he was now becoming such to the offender, who could have received a blow with a much better grace than the kind words that were falling from the Quaker's lips. "Stay, friend, thy bag is not filled. Thee needs corn, or thee would not have taken so much pains to get it. Come let us fill it;" and the poor fellow was obliged to stand and hold the bag while the old man filled it, interspersing the exercises with the pleasantest conversation imaginable, all of which were like daggers in the heart of his chagrined and mortified victim. The bag was filled and the string tied, and the sufferer hoped soon to be out of the presence of his tormenter, but again his purpose was thwarted.

"Stay," said the Quaker, as the man was about to hurry off, having uttered once more his apologies and thanks. "Stay, Ruth has breakfast ere this; thee must not think of going without breakfast; come Ruth is calling."

This was almost unendurable. This was "heaping coals" with a vengeance. In vain the mortified neighbor begged to be excused. In vain he pleaded to be released from what would be to him a punishment ten times more severe than stripes and imprisonment. The Quaker was inexorable, and he was obliged to yield. Breakfast over, "Now," said the old farmer, as he helped the victim shoulder the bag, "If thee needs any more corn, come in the day time, and thee shall have it."

With what shame and remorse did the guilty man turn from the dwelling of the pious Quaker! Every body is ready to say that he never again troubled the Quaker's corn-crib. I have something still better than that to tell you. He at once repented and reformed, and my informant tells me that he afterwards heard him relate, in an experience meeting, the substance of the story I have related, and he attributed his conversion, under God's blesing, to the course the Quaker had pursued to arrest him in his downward course.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—A friend informs us by letter under date of the 14th inst., that James Henry Robinson, son of Wm. Robinson, Esq., of the Goldsboro' Tribune, committed suicide on the 11th inst., by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. No cause has been assigned for the terrible act. He was about 17 years old, had been a student of the University, and bid fair to be a talented and useful man. We deeply sympathize with his father in this his hour of sore affliction.—The unfortunate young man was buried in Goldsboro' on Sunday last.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

My Father.

By Hon. Henry R. Jackson, of Georgia.

I

As die the embers on the hearth,
And o're the floor the shadows fall,
And creeps the chirping cricket forth,
And ticks the death watch in the wall—
I see a form in yonder chair,
That grows beneath the waning light—
There are the wan, sad features—there,
The pallid brow, and locks of white!

II

My Father! when they laid thee down,
And heaped the clay upon thy breast,
And left thee sleeping all alone,
Upon thy narrow couch of rest,
I know not why I could not weep—
The soothing drops refused to roll;
And oh! that grief is wild and deep,
Which settles tearless on the soul!

III

But when I saw thy vacant chair—
Thine idle hat upon the wall—
Thy book—the pencilled passage, where,
Thine eye had rested, last of all;
The tree beneath whose friendly shade,
Thy trembling feet had wandered forth—
The very prints those feet had made
When last they feebly trod the earth;—

IV

And thought, while countless ages fled,
Thy vacant seat would vacant stand—
Unworn thy hat, thy book unread,
Effaced thy footsteps from the sand—
And widowed, in this cheerless world,
The heart that gave its love 'to thee—
Torn, like a vine, whose tendrils curled
More closely round the falling tree!

V

Oh! Father, then, for her and thee,
Gushed madly forth the scorching tears,
And oft, and long, and bitterly,
Those tears have gushed in later years;
For, as the world grows cold around,
And things take on their real hue,
'Tis sad to learn that love is found
Alone above the stars with you.

Savannah, Ga., 1842.

Loss of a Steamer and 500 Passengers.

AUGUSTA, Georgia, Sept. 18.

The steamer "Central America" was lost during the storm on Saturday. Five hundred passengers and two millions of dollars in specie, went down into the deep.

Explosion.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17.

The boiler of the Telegraph Flour Mills, in this city, has exploded, killing four children and demolishing the building and three dwelling houses.

From California and Central America.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 13.

The steam ship Philadelphia has arrived at this port with Havana dates to the 9th inst. She also brings the San Francisco mails to the 20th ult.

The yellow Fever at Havana was increasing.

The California markets were active. The Settlers' Convention has nominated Stanley for Governor.

Stevens has been elected delegate to Congress from Washington Territory.

Sullivan, the British Minister at Lima, has been murdered by Peruvians. Some say for a political cause, and others from an intrigue with which a woman is connected.

A Congress of all the Central American States will soon be held at San Jose.

MODESTY.—A modest young lady desiring a leg of a chicken, at the table, said—

"I'll take the part which ought to be dressed in drawers?"

A young gentleman opposite immediately said—

"I'll take the part which ought to wear the bustle!"

Hartshorn was immediately administered to the lady.

MARRIED,

On the 15th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. W. Cummings, D. D., Col. JOHN L. LONAS to Miss MARIA L., daughter of John B. Love, Esq., of Jackson county, N. C.

DIED,

On the morning of the 16th instant, at his residence four miles east of this place, of Typhoid Fever, ARCHIBALD RAY, aged 54 years, six months and thirteen days.

When the world's great men fall, the event is heralded forth as cause for sorrow and sadness. How much greater the real loss to mankind the death of the simple-hearted, faithful and devoted christian—the man who not only meets all his obligations as a good citizen and a kind neighbor, but also honors the claims which God and virtue hold upon him. Such a man was Archibald Ray. Firm, faithful and conscientious in the discharge of every duty—a man to be loved and respected while living, and lamented when dead.

For more than twenty years an Exhorter and Class Leader in the M. E. Church, he was widely known for his untiring zeal and unbending piety. Abundant in labors, and ever "going about doing good," he was a welcome guest everywhere.

His work is done and well done, and he rests from his labors and enjoys a large reward. The port is gained, and that Heaven about which he talked and sang and prayed so much, has burst with all its fadeless glories and enrapturing loveliness upon his happy soul.

He left an aged mother, an afflicted wife, several children, a numerous connexion, and a wide circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn their loss, but to rejoice at his gain. May God help them all to follow their beloved friend as he followed Christ. "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

Butter, Chickens, Eggs.

I will pay the highest price in cash, for all the good Butter, Chickens and Eggs that may be delivered at the College Boarding House.

Asheville, Sept. 24. J. L. CRUMLEY.

COME ALONG!

1000 pounds Sal Soda; 200 of Epsom Salts; 500 Putty; 100 gallons Spirits Turpentine; 2 500 lbs. White Lead in Oil; 500 lbs. Dry White Lead.

Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

Sept. 24.

☞ Do any of our high livers ever eat" too much dinner? If any of our readers have cooks who tempt their appetite a little too far, I will tell a secret that will lead to the enjoyment of their dinners without a visit from that gouty old gentleman—Dyspepsia. *Take a dose of Dr. Sanford's Invigorator after eating, and you will never be troubled with indigestion;* but on the contrary, before the next meal time approaches the appetite will be sharpened to appreciate any kind of food. If the food rises or sours, the Invigorator will fix the matter right at once, for there is something in it that, to use the expression of a friend, will let a man eat gravel stones, and take the Invigorator and they will digest. We have tried it in double doses, on one or two occasions, for sick headache, and it acts like a charm.

What we want to say to our readers, young or old, is, if any thing ails you, go without delay and get a bottle of Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, and if it don't cure come and tell us, for we want to see one person that it will not benefit.—Sept. 17.

Real! Read!! ye Afflicted, Read!!!—H. T Helmbold offers to the afflicted his Genuine Preparation, Fluid Extract Buchu, which has accomplished the most extraordinary cures of all other similar remedies. Read the advertisement in another column, headed "Helmbold's Genuine Preparation" Sept. 17.

CITY OF MOREHEAD!

Great Sale of Lots!!

ON THE ELEVENTH (11TH) DAY OF November next, at the City of Morehead, will be sold at public auction, the Lots of said City.

This is the new City laid off by the "Shepard's Point Land Company," at the terminus of the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road, at Beaufort Harbor, N. C., immediately at the Atlantic Ocean.

The various Reports of the U. S. Coast Survey establish the great excellencies of this Harbor, for facility of entrance, depth of water and security from wind or wave, whilst Fort Macon completely commands the entrance.

The interior communications by water and land must make this a great Commercial City. The vast productions of the fertile valleys of the Roanoke, Tar and Neuse Rivers and the commerce of those great inland seas—the Albermarle, Currituck, Croatan and Pamlico Sounds, will reach this fine Harbor through Core Sounds on the north, whilst Bozue Sound will bear on its bosom the agricultural products, lumber, naval stores and fine ship timber of the regions lying south.

The A. & N. C. Rail Road which will be ready for use by the first of January next, passes through the entire length of the City to its wharf in 18 feet water at low tide, and connects with the great N. C. Rail Road (of which it is a continuation) at Goldsboro'.

The N. C. Rail Road, among the best in the Union, 223 miles long, is completed to Charlotte, where it connects through the South Carolina and Georgia Rail Roads with Atlanta and the south west; and by its western extension, now in rapid progress, it is contemplated to reach the trade of Memphis and the Mississippi Valley by the net work of all the rail ways that connect at Atlanta, Chattanooga, or with the East Tennessee Rail Road.

The Port of Beaufort, Chattanooga, Memphis and St. Diego in the Pacific, are about the same parallel of latitude; and if that parallel be extended across the Pacific, it will reach Shanghai, the nearest great Port on the eastern Continent: therefore, if the Pacific Railroad ever be constructed, (and that should be done forthwith) why may not this new City become the Atlantic mart for the commence of the East Indies?

Two short Railroads will connect the two great Coal Fields of the State, lying on the north and south of the North Carolina Rail road, with that road; and it is confidently expected that a vast coal trade will be carried on through the new city: if so, may not Beaufort become a great coaling Port, not only for purposes of commerce, but to furnish the supplies to steamers passing so near the entrance going north and south; and may not the new city become that great "entire depot" between the north and south, to which our able and distinguished countryman, Lieut. Maury, refers in his unrivaled Statesmanlike paper on the commerce of the Amazon, South America and the Gulf of Mexico?

The city of Morehead is situated on a beautiful neck of land or dry plain, almost entirely surrounded with salt water: its climate is salubrious; its sea breeze and sea bathing delightful; its drinking water good, and its fine chalybeate spring strongly impregnated with sulphur, will make it a pleasant watering place.

As not a single lot has been or will be sold until the day of sale, all will have an equal chance to get the best lots and to suit themselves.

It will be the first instance of an entire new city on the Atlantic coast being brought into market at once; and capitalists may never have again such an opportunity for good investments, for a great city must and will be built at this place.

J. M. MOREHEAD,
President of Shepperd's Point Land Co.
August 27, 1857.

State of North Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

IN EQUITY—SPRING TERM, 1857.

Joseph Lance, et al,
vs.
Samuel R. Lance, et al.

IT appeaaing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, Samuel R. Lance, Adolphus Lance, Thomas Lance, John A. Lance, R. W. Lance, Jackson V. Lance, Sarah Ann Lance, D. A. Lance, W. H. Lance, Alfred P. Lance, M. B. Lance, and Joseph Lance, are non residents of this State and beyond the jurisdiction of this Court; therefore, ordered, that publication for six weeks be made in the Asheville News, commanding the said non residents to be and appear before the Judge of the Court of Equity to be held for Buncombe county at the Court House in Asheville on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1857, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, or the same will be set for hearing exparte as to them.

Witness, I. B. SAWYER, Clerk of our said Court of Equity, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1857.

I. B. SAWYER, *C. M. E.*

Aug. 27. Printer's fee $6. 6w

FRESH Drugs and Medicines always at ASTON'S.

GUDGER'S (Late Smith's) HOTEL

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE PROPRIETOR of this long established and widely known House, takes pleasure in announcing to the public that it has recently been entirely refitted, and all its appointments re-arranged upon the most convenient and comfortable plan.

He desires to call the attention of the Southern people, who may desire a pleasant and comfortable

Summer Home,

to the advantages to be enjoyed here. He has good rooms, neatly furnished, polite and attentive servants, and his table shall be supplied with every comfort and luxury which the country affords. His personal attention will be devoted exclusively to the comfort of his guests.

No more pleasant summer resort than Asheville can be found any where. With a moral, intelligent and refined population, four churches, and a flourishing Female College, a pure and bracing atmosphere and water as bright and sparkling as ever gushed from the earth, the invalid or the seeker of pleasure can pass his time agreeably and profitably.

He may mention that strong

Sulphur and Chalybeate Water

has within a few days been discovered within two or three minutes walk of the Hotel.

Thankful for the liberal patronage of last season he invites his friends and the public generally to call upon him, promising that neither money or labor shall be spared to render their sojourn pleasant and agreeable.

J. H. GUDGER, *Proprietor.*

Asheville, April 2, 1857.

State of North Carolina,

Yancy County.

IN EQUITY.—BILL OF INJUNCTION.

Jackson Stewart,
VS.
Stoddard & Johnson.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants in this case, S. Bates Stoddard and Hollis D. Johnson, are non residents of this State, so that the ordinary process of the Court cannot be served upon them; publication is ordered to be made for six weeks, for said non resident Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Burnsville, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to Complainant's Bill, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered against them.

Witness, M. P. PENLAND, Clerk & Master of said Court of Equity, at Office, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1857.

M. P. PENLAND, *C. M. E.*

Burnsville, Aug. 20, '57.—Printer's fee $6.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

IN EQUITY.

Wm. S. Mills and others, Exparte,

IN obedience to a Decree of the Court of Equity for Polk county, I will proceed to sell, on the 13th day of OCTOBER next, on the premises, (the late residence of George R. Mills, deceased,) on a credit of 12 months, with interest from date, all the valuable

LANDS

of George R. Mills, deceased; consisting of his valuable home place on White Oak, and various adjoining tracts, amounting to some TWO THOUSAND ACRES.

The above place contains some three hundred acres of rich, fertile bottom and meadow lands. The other adjacent tracts furnishing the finest outlets in the country, well watered and finely timbered, with one of the finest mill shoals, with superior water power, in this part of the State. Situated in a rich neighborhood, directly on the high road from Greenville, S. C., and from Columbus, N. C., to Rutherfordton. These lands constitute one of the most desirable settlements for a large force, anywhere in the up country.

G. J. MILLS, *C. M. E.*

Columbus, Polk co., Aug. 20, 1857. 8w

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Polk county, I will, on the 14th day of October next, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, upon the premises, on a credit of one and two years with interest from date, that valuable farm and plantation situated on Green River in said county, and known as the

BLACKWELL FARM,

containing about one thousand acres, of which about three hundred are first quality river bottom land, and in a high state of cultivation.

The above farm is situated directly on the Mills Gap Road, (from Asheville, N. C., to Spartanburg, S. C.,) near the mountains, with good range and fine outlet for stock.

G. J. MILLS, *C. M. E.*

Columbus, Polk co., Aug. 20, 1857. 8w

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our late extensive purchases of Ready-Made

CLOTHING,

consisting of every grade of quality, and embracing the newest styles and latest fashions.

We would call particular attention to our stock of

Boots, Shoes, and Hats,

Broad Cloths, English and *French Cassimeres, 6-4 Cloths & Coatings, Vestings, Trimings of all kinds, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,*

And a variety of FANCY GOODS, usually called for in a

Gentleman's Furnishing Store.

We take this opportunity to return thanks to our numerous friends and customers for past favors, and to inform them that in order to do justice to this branch of business, we have engaged the services of Maj Dunlap, by whose well known taste and judgment, together with the personal attention of the principals, we hope to secure a continuance of their liberal patronage.

SMITH & CHAPMAN.

Sept. 10, 1857.

BUY your Drugs and Medicines at ASTON'S.

100 Large Quarto Family BIBLES, just received at ASTON'S.

NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS!

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

No. 1, Main Street, Opposite Eagle Hotel,

Have Opened further Invoices of their Spring Importations.

NEW STYLE PRINTS, of English, French and American manufactur[e] elegant, brilliant; French Cambries of different pattern and color; Dress Silks, of various styles, qualities, and prices; Black Silks; New Embroideries—Collars from 12 1-2 cents to $6; French and Scotch Collars; Cambric, Swiss and Mainloop Flouncing & Bands; Mourning Collars; Mourning Berages, Organdies and Jaconets; Mantillas' Ladies beautiful dress Mantillas, black, white and colored, from $2 50, to $15;—Ribbons, Trimmings, Rusches; Silk Crape; Neapoliton and Straw Bonnets, trimmed and plain, from 75 cents to $12; Ladies Congress and Kid Gaiters; Walking Shoes; Misses Gaiters.

EVERY THING

THAT is calculated to please the senses and satisfy the fastidious tastes of the "fair" of this and the surrounding counties. As our stock has been selected with great care in a SOUTHERN market by one of the firm, who, although *perhaps* not the best buyer in this market, still, from his long experience in suiting the wants of the people of these parts, has the *presumption* to think our stock, in point of taste, quality, variety and quantity, will compare favorably with any and every stock in town.—But this point we are willing for our customers and the public to decide. So look round, ladies and gentlemen, and then give us a call, and we will convince you we are not "gassing," but in sober, serious earnest.

GROCERIES.

We would call attention to the fact that we have, and intend hereafter to keep constantly on hand, a superior quality of FAMILY GROCERIES. Rio and Java Coffee, Sugars, Salt, Syrup, Molasses, Fish, White Wine Vinegar, and every thing in this department.

4000 lbs. Sugar, 100 Sacks Coffee, 100 Sacks Salt, 800 gallons Molasses, just arriving

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Gentlemen's fine pump Boot, sewed and pegged; gents Oxford Ties, patent leather and calf skin, a very superior article; gents Congress Boot and patent leather Pump; calf skin Shoes, bound and unbound; Wax Brogans, a full assortment of that superior brand, "Dunham's," that we always keep. Boys wax brogans and calf skin shoes; boys boots; children's shoes, every quality, color and price.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Pants, Coats and Vests, of any color, kind, quality or price, that you may desire; Cotton gauze under Shirts; Linen Shirts, collars standing or *a la* Byron; Stocks, satin and silk; fancy silk and cambric Neck Ties; black silk Scarf and Cravats; gents Hose, white, brown, mixed and fancy

HARDWARE. A superior stock of Cutlery, Hoes, Steel, As't Nails, "Griffin's" brand, Scythes, &c.

DRUGS, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, and every thing in this line.

OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE,

In every particular, and we can say to our customers, and the good people of all Carolina, that we are now prepared to supply their varied wants, in every instance. So, with the above introduction, we take the liberty of inviting you all, big and little, small and great, to come and see our GOODS; and if low prices "ALMOST cost and carriage," polite and attentive clerks, beautiful, durable and showy Goods, are any attraction, you will not be disappointed. Come along—we don't charge anything for showing. Bring your money—bring your produce—give us a trial before going elsewhere. We will do as well, perhaps a LITTLE BETTER, than any body else.

ATTENTION! LIMESTONE AND CANE CREEK!

We are now receiving, at our Store at Shufordsville, a complete and magnificent stock of GOODS, embracing every thing that you can want, which we agree to sell as low as they can be sold any where in Asheville. So give us a call, and you will find our Goods cheap, durable and fashionable, and our clerks attentive and polite, and willing to show you our goods. So come along, bring your money and your produce, and we will give you the highest market price for both. We would call to your attention the fact that we intend to keep a larger and more complete stock always on hand hereafter at this place. You will find it to your interest to trade here, as you have just as good a stock to select from, prices just as low, and so much nearer home. Remember us, and call, before you go further and fare worse.

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

March 26, 1857.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS,

WHO have patronized us so very liberally, we hereby tender our sincere thanks, and solicit for our successors that favor and patronage we have been the recipients of. The junior partners have been trained and brought up under our care; and we can confidently recommend them to our old friends and the public generally,

To those indebted to us we say, we must have money; and that without delay. We owe money, and to those indebted to us we must look for aid. W. D. RANKIN & CO.

April 9, 1857.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the Blacksmith business at the

New Brick Shop,

immediately south of his residence, will hereafter be conducted by himself. He has the very best workmen employed and is prepared to turn out every description of work at short notice and in the best style. Despatch and punctuality may be relied on at this establishment.

Particular attention is paid to

HORSE SHOEING,

and he challenges a comparison of his work in this department with any other establishment in the State.

Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to, at reasonable rates.

T. GOODLAKE.

Asheville, July 2, 1857.

MATERIALS

FOR MAKING

Roraback's

Compound Chemical Toilet and Washing

SOAP.

For sale by SMITH & CHAPMAN.

July 9 1857.

O. M. LEWIS'

Daguerreian and Ambrotype GALLERY,

On Main Street, south of the Court House.

PICTURES of all sizes taken, from that of the finger ring to the *whole* size.

Instructions given in either Daguer or Ambrotyping, on most reasonable terms. Nov 20

FIFTY Cans Fresh Cove and Pickeled Oysters, just received at ASTON'S.

LIGHT READING.

All the popular Novels of the day constantly on hand, at ASTON'S.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

Important Announcement.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as *Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis,* the Vice of *Onanism,* or *Self Abuse,* &c. &c.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, have directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *charitable act* worthy of their name, to give *Medical Advice Gratis,* to all persons thus afflicted, who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty and suffering, to *furnish Medicines free of charge.*

The Howard Association is a benevolent Institution, established by special endowment, for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with "Virulent and Epidemic Diseases." It has now a surplus of means, which the Directors have voted to expend in advertising the above notice. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

Just Published, by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) *Free of Charge,* on the receipt of two stamps for postage.

Address, Dr. GEO. R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South NINTH street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
February 12, 1857. 1y

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.

March 20, 1856.—tf

PERFUMERY,

Of all kinds, extracts, Cologne, shaving and toilet Soaps, tooth and hair Brushes, and fancy articles "too tedious to mention," will be found at the cheap fashionable store of

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

North Carolina Form Book.

JUST received and for SALE at ASTON'S.

WHITE LEAD.

5000 pounds Pure White Lead ground in pure Linseed Oil; warranted full weight and of best quality, arriving and for sale at ASTON'S.

June 18, 1857.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States,

Passed at the Third Session of the 34th Congress.

CHAPT. CIX.—An Act to establish certain Post Roads in the United States and the Territories thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following roads be and the same are hereby declared *post* roads to wit:—

MAINE.

From Patten, Penobscot county, via Island Falls, to Smyrna, in Aroostook county.

From Rockland, via Rockville, West Camden, South Hope, Union, McLain's Mills, North Appleton, Searsmont, South Montville, Liberty, Montville, South Freedom, West Freedom, Centre Albion, Albion, East Benton, and Benton, to Kendall's Mills.

From North Castine, via West Brookville, South Brookville, and Brookville, to Sedgwick.

From Skowhegan to North Anson.

From Weston, via Bancroft, Barker Tract, and Reed Plantation, to the Molunkus Post Office.

VERMONT.

From North Sheldon, via West Berkshire, to Berkshire, in Franklin county.

From Vergennes, via West Addison and Chimney Point, to Port King, in the State of New York.

From Bradford, via East Corinth, Wait's River, East Orange, Washington, and Barre, to Montpelier.

From St. Johnsbury, via West Waterford, Lower Waterford, and Waterford, to Littleton, New Hampshire.

MASSACHUSETTS.

From South Westport, via Westport Point, to Adamsville, Rhode Island.

CONNECTICUT.

From Waterbury, via Middlebury, to Woodbury.

From Wolcottville, via Torrington, to Goshen.

NEW YORK.

From Havana, in Schuyler county, via Odessa, Mecklenburg, and Perry City, to Trumansburg, in Tompkins county.

From Owego, via South Owego, to Warren Centre, in Bradford county, Pennsylvania.

PENNSYLVANIA.

From Conneautville, Crawford county, via Crossingville and Edenboro', to Waterford, in Erie county.

From Hanover, via Littlestown, in Adams county, and Monocacyville, in Carroll county, Maryland, to Emmittsburgh, in Frederick county, Maryland.

From Pittsburg, via Pittsburg and Connelisville railroad, to Connellsville.

From Brookville, Jefferson county, via Richardsville, Mary Annville, Shaffner's Corners, Beach Bottom, and Bear Creek's Mills, to Ridgeway.

From Blue Ball, in Lancaster county, via Weaver's Mill, Bowmansville, and Knawer's, to Reading.

From Marietta, in Lancaster county, via Silver Spring, and Hempfield, to Lancaster.

From Lancaster, via Willow Street, Rawlinsville, and Bethesda, to McCall's Ferry.

From Lancaster, via Greenland and Soundersburg, to Paradise.

From Beaver, via Parkinson and Service Post Offices, to Frankford.

From Evansburgh to Linesville, via Shermanville, in Crawford county.

From Hollidaysburg to Williamsburg.

From Orcutt's Creek, Pennsylvania, to Chemung, New York.

From Starrucca to Tallmansville.

From Tallmonville, Wayne county, to Starrucca, in said county.

MARYLAND.

From Oakland, in Alleghany county, via Shiry's Red House, Forks of Horseshoe run, Bonnifield's Mills, and Holly Meadows, to New Interest, in Randolph county, Virginia.

From Cockeysville, via Shawan, Butler, to Black Rock.

From Allen's Fresh to Thompkinsville.

From Port Tobacco to Pisgah, in Charles county.

From Frederick, via Lewiston and Catoctin Furnace, to Mechanicstown.

From West Nottingham, via Battle Swamp, to Rising Sun.

VIRGINIA.

From Wallsburg, in Brook county, via Bethany, to West Alexandria, in Washton county, Pennsylvania.

From Water Lick, Warren county, to Bernars Springs, in Shenandoah county.

From Estillville, to Stony Creek, in Scott county.

From New California, in Roane county, via William Gandee's, Elijah Leforce's on the Flat Fork of Pocatadigo, and New Kentuck, to Sissonville, in Kanawha county.

From Rowlesburg, in Preston county, via Buffalo and Wolf Creeks, up Cheat River, to the point on the Dry Fork, of said river, where the route from Beverly, in Randolph county, crosses the said Dry Fork of Cheat River.

From Western Ford, Tucker county, via Laurel Hill, to Glady Creek, in Barbour county.

From Woodstock, in Shenandoah co'nty, to Mount Olive.

From Harrisburgh, in Rockingham county, to Alum Springs, in Bath co'nty.

From Point Pleasant, in Mason county, via the Clarksburg road, to Jackson Court house.

From Buffalo, in Putnam county, up Eighteen Mile Creek, to Jackson Court house.

From Concord, in Appomattox county, via Spanish Oaks, to Oakville.

From Miller's Tavern, in Essex county, to Bestland, in same county.

From Lancaster (C. H.) to Merry Point.

From Norfolk, via York River, to King and Queen, (C. H.,) touching at all Post Offices on said river.

Establish a daily mail from Ashland, in Kentucky, to Guyandotte, in Virginia.

From Williams' Wharf, by Green's Wharf, to North End, in the county of Matthews.

From Locust Dale to Oak Park, Madison county.

NORTH CAROLINA.

From Chapel Hill, in Orange county, via Fearington's Mill, Asa Bigbee's Store, Thomas B. Farren's and Manly Snipes, to White Cross, in Orange co'nty.

From Strickland Depot, in Duplin county, via Dresden and Prescott, to Rockfish.

From Clinton, in Sampson county, via Taylor's Bridge, to Harrels Store, in New Hanover county.

From Lileville, in Anson county, via Hailey's Ferry, to Rockingham, in Richmond county.

From Durham's Depot, in Orange county, via Simm's Mill, Douglass and Webb's Factory, Round Hill, Dial's Creek, Cross Roads near Red Mountain, to South Lowell.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

From Horse Shoe, South Carolina, via Holly Springs, Long Creek, and Checkeroe, to Clayton, Georgia.

From Anderson, via Piercetown, Equality, Slabtown, Churubusco, and Milwee, to Anderson.

From Anderson, via Varannes, and Level Land, to Abbeville Court house.

From Pickens (C. H.) via Barton's Table Rock, South Saluda, to Greenville.

GEORGIA.

From Lumpkin, Stewart county, via Florence to Greenville in Alabama.

From Newnan, Coweta county, to Wedowee, in Randolph county, Alabama.

From Covington, via Rocky Plains, Snapping Shoal, to Beersheba, Henry county.

From the terminus of the Brunswick and Florida Railroad west of the Saltilla River, to the terminus of the Savannah, Albany and Gulf Railroad west of the Altamaha River.

ALABAMA.

From Franklin to Geneva, in Henry county.

From Callier's Store, in Pike county, via Howard's Level, to Buslyville, in Coffee county.

From Greenville, via South Butler to Oaky Streak, in Butler county.

From Troy, in Pike county, via Whitewater, Rockyhead, Haw Ridge, and Westville, to Newton, in Dale county; the route heretofore established by law from Troy, via Rockyhead to Daleville, is hereby discontinued and repealed.

From Youngville, via Becketsville, Chapman's Ford, Goldville, Jackson's Camp, Almond, Nesabulga, to Wedowee.

From Burleson, in Franklin county, to Barnesville, in Marion county.

From Dadeville, via Montreal, Island Home, Fish Pond, Bulger's Mills, to Nixburgh.

From Winchester, on Mobile and Ohio Railroad, via Isney, Butler, Mount Starling, and Tompkinsville, to Linden, in Marengo county.

From Mobile, via Blakely, to Cottrell and Donnelly's Mills, in Baldwin co'nty.

From St. Stephens, in Washington county, to Citronell, in Mobile county.

From Stephenson, via Allison Collins, to Larkins Fork, in Jackson county.

From Bridgeville, Pickens county, to Macon, Noxubee county, Mississippi.

From Tuskegee, via New Potosi, to Society Hill.

From the State Line Station, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, to Bladen Springs, in Choctaw county.

From Burleson, in Franklin county, to Barnesville, in Marion county.

MISSISSIPPI.

From Greenville, in Washington county, to McNutt, in Sunflower county.

From Kosciusco, via Centre, Yorka, and Edinburg, to Union, in Newton county.

From Charleston, Talahatchie county, via McMullin's Store, Big Mound, to McNutt.

From Napoleon, Arkansas, via Printers, in Bolivar county, to Elm Wood and Victoria, in Bolivar county.

From Lexington, in Holmes county, via Tchula, at the "Head of Honey Island," and Gillespie, in Sunflower county, to Greenville.

From Summit, in Pike county, to Meadville, in Franklin county.

From McLeod's Post Office direct to Bricklay Post Office.

From Old Hickory, in Simpson co'nty, via Floydstown, Cato Springs to Brandon, in Rankin county.

From Old Hickory, via Scotchtown, to Williamsburg, in Covington county.

From Old Hickory, via Paddytown, to Mt. Carmel, in Covington county.

LOUISIANA.

From Simmsport, in Avoyelle's parish, to Big Bend.

From Clinton, in East Feliciana, via Stony Point, Cold Springs, Benton's Ferry, Coelk, French Settlement, and Bayou Barbary, to Springfield, in Livingston parish.

From Minden, Claiborne parish, via Simm's and Burns' Store, and Big Spring, to Magnolia, Arkansas.

From Cottrell's, on the Mermenton River, via Lake Arthur, to the Grand Chenier, in Calcassion parish.

From Simmsport, in Avoyelle's parish, to the mouth of the Bayou Rouge, in St. Landry parish.

From Ringgold, in Bienville parish, via Moscow, to Fillmore, in Bosier parish.

From New Orleans to the Cheniere Caminada.

From New Orleans to St. Barnard.

From New Orleans, via Balize, to Southwest Pass.

From Plaquemine, in Iberville parish, to Clarenton, in St. Mary's parish.

[CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.]

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

AT the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
Kemp P. Battle, do.
George Little, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington.
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Elenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
George A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro'.
Joseph White, Anson county.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.
T. H. Selby, *ex officio*, John R. Williams, C. W. D. Hutchings, } Executive Committee

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid. HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec.

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, '57. 1y

North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson, Wm. D. Haywood, James F. Jordan, Quinten Busbee, H. W. Husted, Wm. H. McKee, Charles B. Root, | Wm. W. Holden, Wm. D. Cooke, R. H. Battle, Wm. H. Jones, P. F. Pescud, K. P. Battle.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President,
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary,
William H. Jones, Treasurer,
H. W. Husted, Attorney,
Charles E. Johnson, M. D., William H. McKee, M. D., Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } Medical Board of Consultation.
Q. Busbee, W. H. McKee, Charles B. Root, } Executive Committee.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, Secretary.

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, 1857—1y.

ASHEVILLE Mutual Insurance Company,

AT a meeting of the members of the *Asheville Mutual Insurance Company*, convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th the following Board of Directors and Officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. MCDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
W. L. HILLIARD, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, A. S. MERRIMON.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary*.

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Gaines, Deaver & Co.,

Have just received an excellent assortment of Miles, City and Northern made

BOOTS & SHOES.

Asheville, July 24, 1857.

Arthur's

Self-Sealing

Fruit Cans.

For Sale by

SMITH & CHAPMAN.

Fresh Stock.

JUST received a full stock of fresh and genuine drugs and medicines, at the Brick Corner, *No. 1 Aston's Block.*

Feb. 5, 1857.

ONE DOLLAR WILL BUY

ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, namely, DR. SANDFORD'S INVIGORATOR or *Liver* Remedy, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a Cathartic, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most Cathartics. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it, and when taken daily in moderate doses will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

DR. SANDFORD'S INVIGORATOR is compounded entirely from new articles of medicine, namely Gums.

Some idea of the strength of these gums may be formed when it is known that one bottle of the Invigorator contains as much strength as one hundred doses of Calomel, without any of its deleterious effects.

Though possessing rare medicinal powers these Gums have been but little known to physicians, and never used in their prescriptions until used in the form of the *Invigorator*, which met with such unprecedented success as to induce the proprietor to offer it as a family medicine tried and known in its effects. It has rarely ever failed to cure *Liver* complaints in their worst forms.

Indigestion being caused by a deranged *Liver* is cured when the Liver is excited to action.

Jaundice is caused by an improper action of the *Liver*, and as a proof that the INVIGORATOR relieves this disease let any one troubled with Jaundice take the Invigorator regularly one week, and their skin will begin to assume its original color.

Costiveness can be permanently cured by the Invigorator. Take it in small doses on retiring, and it assists nature in her operations. By gradually diminishing the dose, the bowels are left in a healthy and active state, and work as regularly as clock work. Sick Headache is very soon relieved by taking a double dose of the *Invigorator*, which corrects all acidity and sourness of the stomach.

For an over-loaded stomach it has no equal, as it relieves all oppressive or uneasy feeling after eating heartily. For a family medicine generally, all who use it speak in the highest terms.

Dr. Sandford's Invigorator came to us recommended as a cure for Liver Complaints, and all diseases arising from a Diseased Liver The testimonials of so many of our Physicians in its favor, induced us to try it, and now conviction is certain that it is one of the greatest blessings ever given to Dyspeptics, for it made a complete cure before the first bottle was taken and now we can eat anything edible without trouble, while before nothing but the lightest food would digest, and often that gave pain. Now what we want to say to all our readers is, if Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia trouble you, do not fail to try this the greatest remedy in the world.—*State Fact.*

There has never been tried in our family a remedy which has met with such unbounded success in the cure of diseases incident to children as Dr. Sandford's Invigorator; nor is it alone for diseases of children that we use it; for it acts as a Cathartic so mildly and gently, and seems to renovate the system so thoroughly that we think we are doing a service to all in advising them when they need medicine to try this remedy. There are cases that have come under our notice where great benefit has been received in diseases of the *Liver*, Stomach and Bowels, where all other remedies failed to give relief. It has become so useful in our family that we will not be without it.—*Jacksonville Ala. Republican.*

Price one Dollar per Bottle.

SANDFORD & CO., Proprietors, 245 Broadway New York.

For sale by E. J. ASTON.

Asheville, May 21, 1857.

Dr. Clopton's Infirmary.

DR. JAS. CLOPTON, who has visited Raleigh, and all the principal towns in Carolina, for several years, practicing his profession, has permanently located at Huntsville, Alabama, where he is prepared to treat, *most successfully*, the following diseases, to-wit: Asthma, Diseases of the Throat, Scrofula, Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Scrofulous Cancers, Ulcers on the face, and all diseases of the skin, eyes, &c., arising from an impure state of the blood.

Testimonials of the highest character can be given, from the most respectable families of Carolina.

All communications must contain a three cent stamp to pay for the return letter.

TESTIMONIAL.

LEXINGTON, Davidson Co. N. C., May 11, 1857.

Dr. J. A. CLOPTON: Dear Sir:—Yours of May 6, was received at home (Jamestown, Guilford Co.) yesterday, but I had not then time to answer. I came here to-day to court, and made some inquiry as to the cases which had been under your care and attention, and learned that two very important cures had been effected by your medicines. That of Mr. Samuel Bingham, of Mocksville, and Archibald P. Carter, Esq., of Davie county, who were willing to testify in your behalf in the suit, had it not been settled. Mr. Mabry was also referring to an important cure of a young lady that was at his house as she went on her way to see you.

I have a small hard, dry scab on my cheek, which is getting a little sore. Doctor, what will cure it? It has been there for several years.

Most Respectfully,
GEORGE C. MENDENHALL.

More than 1000 cases have been cured. The names of a few will be given:—Samuel Bingham, Mocksville, N. C., Archibald P. Carter, Mocksville; Miss Mattie Robertson, Pine Hall, N. C.; Wm. C. Adams, Madison, N. C.; Francis Dorsett, Pittsboro'; Mrs. John Holland, Fayetteville; T. W. Marshall, Beaufort. Circulars will be forwarded to any that may desire them.

July 9, 1857.

Concentrated Lye.

Warranted to make soap without lime or ashes, and with but little trouble; making a good article of soft washing soap at a cost of about 50 cents per hundred pounds. Full directions for making all kinds of soap accompany each box. Call and get a box and give it a trial, and if it does not do all I claim for it, then my name is not ASTON.

August 13, 1857.

ICE! ICE!

D. **F. Summey** would inform his friends and the public that his ICE HOUSE will be open each morning from 5 1-2 to 6 1-2 o'clock, at which time he will furnish ICE to those wishing it at one and a half cents per pound. If not called for within the time specified an additional half cent per pound will be charged.

June 11, 1857. tf

This Way, Squire.

Cantwell's Justice, or the North Carolina Magistrate, a practical guide to the laws of the State, and the decisions of the Supreme Court, defining the duties and Jurisdiction of the Justice of the Peace out of Court, under the Revised Code of 1854'5 together with full instructions and numerous and new forms and precedents.

BY EDWARD CANTWELL, L. L. B.
Counsellor at Law.

One Volume of nearly, 600 pages. Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

On the receipt of $4.00 the work will be sent by mail prepaid to any address. *Address*

E. J. ASTON.

Asheville, N. C.

PURE and Genuine Medicines always to be found at ASTON'S.

Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLANE'S, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

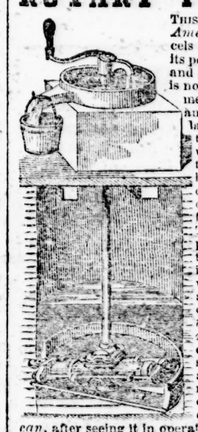
FLEMING BRO'S,
60 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole Proprietors.

SCOVIL & MEAD, No. 111, Charters street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by E. J. Aston, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.

June 5, 1857. 1y

Lindsey's Double-Acting ROTARY FORCE PUMP.



THIS pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; Its peculiarities are *simplicity, power*, and *cheapness*. Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet*, with the extra expense of $3 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No. 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $30! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes*. Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American*, after seeing it in operation, says. "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1½ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations, &c*, where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* New York. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash*, and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3

JAMES M. LINDSEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.

For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

Almanacs for 1857.

Almanacs for 1857 to be had *gratis*, on application at ASTON'S.

FRESH RAISENS.—A few boxes just received, at ASTON'S.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will, as heretofore, turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,

March 20, 1856.—1y

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.

April 17.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY AND DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D., ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

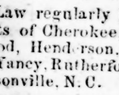
J. D. REYNOLDS, M. D.,

(A Graduate of the Medical University of Nashville,)

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, one door south of Asheville Hotel. March 27, 1856. tf

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON  DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. R. A. EDMONSTON,

Would inform the citizens of Jackson county, and surrounding country, that he is located permanently four miles south east of Webster, on Tuckasiege River, and is ready to attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in the Medical Profession.

Jan. 8th, 1857. 1y

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

W. M. HARDY, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Will practice in the counties of the 7th Judicial District, and attend faithfully and punctually to all business entrusted to his care.

Asheville, Jan. 8th, 1857. tf

GEN. B. M. EDNEY

WILL practice Law regularly hereafter in the Superior Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, Rutherford & Polk.

Office, Hendersonville, N. C. [Feb. 12'57 1y

JOHN B. WOODFIN, Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 19, 1856.

BURTON & GOLD,

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

CALL SOON,

And supply yourselves with *useful articles*, from the large and well selected stock now going off so rapidly, at the store of

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

Asheville, April 9, 1857.

THE SMALL FOX

HAVING lost its power to alarm and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate, and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining, and even exceeding, our share of patronage heretofore received.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, May 1, 1856. tf

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MAKING.

THE subscriber has located in Asheville, for the purpose of carrying on the Carriage and Buggy making business. Repairing, &c. He has no doubt of being able to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize him. He has an abundance of first rate dry lumber, and will work no other kind. Shop in the south end of town, opposite Triplett's blacksmith shop.

W. T. CARTER.

Asheville, June 6, 1855. tf.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

Bank of East Tennessee.

THE undersigned will take on debts, or for Goods purchased, bills of the "Bank of East Tennessee," at 30 cents to the dollar.

Application must be made soon.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, June 4th, 1857.

FRESH Drugs and Medicines always at ASTON'S.